













THE FIRST BLOW.

It is, we confess, hard to credit the report which has been cabled to the United States that it is the intention of the British government henceforth to give home productions a preference when purchasing supplies for the army or navy. It may be that the imagination of our American friends has been stimulated by the feeling that they have for a long time deserved to be shut out of the privileges which they absolutely refuse to accord to their best customer. But we hope the correspondents have not been misinformed. It may have a wholesome effect upon the protectionists of the United States to dissipate their dream that Great Britain is entirely dependent upon them for the necessities of life and that they may take any liberties they please and twist the tail of the lion into knots without his making the slightest move towards retaliation. John Bull has a penchant for purchasing his goods in the cheapest market that market regard to the situation of that market that is in some respects commendable. But under certain circumstances virtues assume the aspect of vices, and we submit that the patience with which John Bull has presented the other cheek to his commercial assailant as well as general "chillier" and "viperator" has not been calculated to increase colonial respect for him.

The United States could procure many things from Great Britain cheaper than they buy them at home. Ships of war and commerce can be built in the British yards at about one-third less, but our neighbors stick to the home market. Their government believes that "patriotism begins at home," and it reserves American commerce for American ships. Not only so, but one of the principal problems engaging its attention at the present time is how to oust the mercantile marine of Great Britain from the position of the chief carrier of the world's commerce. It is all very well to say that the American people are the sufferers, as they have to pay the piper. They care not for the cost so long as they have the glory of carrying all that is greatest upon earth. Their fiscal system may be all a mistake. Probably they might achieve all they hope for much more quickly under free trade. But it is clear that it would be in the interests of both if a more reasonable policy prevailed on this side of the water, it is surely the duty of Great Britain to bring pressure to bear in the only way the Americans can appreciate to bring about such a desirable consummation. It is only too true that our amiable neighbors to the south are filled to bubbling over with a sense of their political and commercial omnipotence and that a dose of the medicine which they are so fond of administering to other nations might do them good. Once convince them that there is a possibility of their losing not only the British government but the British people as well as customers and they will be much more pleasant gentlemen to deal with.

THE COOK CHARGES.

We are rather sorry for Mr. H. H. Cook, the gentleman who was so anxious for a seat in the Senate that he became a Tory, and a very unscrupulous one at that, to gain it. He seems to feel his position keenly himself, too, which is more to his credit than the charges he made against a dead man. He has unravelled with some of his friends who are not Liberals and threatened to punch the noses of divers persons for reasons which were not brought out by the industrial court of the Senate. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the genial old gentleman and self-confessed non-partisan who leads the Tory majority in the Upper Chamber which is so fast dwindling away, recognises that this is his last chance to direct an assault upon the government, and he is deriving the greatest enjoyment from his position.

Whatever the outcome of the investigation may be, it is well to remember that the friends of Mr. Cook refused to put in the witness box the only men who could corroborate his statements and that the only living ones said to be implicated have given them an emphatic denial. The matter therefore resolves itself into a question of whose statements are most worthy of credence—those of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright or the affirmation of a man who was so eager to occupy a public position that he engaged in a conspiracy to accomplish its defeat. Whatever the findings of the Senate committee may be, these are the facts which have so far been brought out. It is reported that a discovery has been made that some of the letters read by Mr. Cook have been tampered with, although even as altered they are not incriminating in any way. It is also said that the son of the late Mr. Cameron has suddenly appeared at Ottawa and that he will have something to say about the aspersions Mr. Cook has cast upon his dead father.

In looking over the report of the proceedings we do not wonder at the reluctance of Mr. Cook to appear in the matter at all. But as we have already said, it was Sir Mackenzie's last chance, and he could not forego it. The proceedings contain a warning to politicians, however. When they fail to secure a nomination from several constituencies they should recognize the fact that they may be lacking in some of the qualifications necessary in a public man, and that as the selection rests entirely with the people it is of no avail to protest and impugn their judgment. It is also

well to remember that there may be others with claims to public positions quite as strong as those of the most persistent of the applicants and that if any one has reason to be dissatisfied with the policy of the party to which he has hitherto given his support there are perfectly legitimate ways of signifying his disapproval and of working to secure its defeat. Mr. Cook was in a measure rendered insane by his thwarted ambition, and he resorted to measures which have blasted his reputation and ended his public career.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

The work of amalgamation goes on rapidly in the United States. At the present rate of progress there will soon not be a man in the country "in business for himself." Presently there will be no internal competition, and as the tariff effectively guards against foreigners interfering with the preserves of the native, in the last stage the people will find themselves all employed by trusts and customers of trusts. The capitalists will probably live in Europe, draw their fat dividends at a comfortable distance from labor troubles and political turmoil and marry their sons and daughters to princesses and princes. Thus everything common will be kept at a distance and beyond possibility of offending. The lower classes of Europe know their place and the higher orders from this continent who have attained to the positions which they were ordained by Providence to adorn will have no occupation but to increase the measure of their "culchah" and meditate upon the wisdom of Providence in creating the "lower classes."

This is the new form of slavery into which the world appears to be rapidly drifting. It is only possible in protectionist countries, as far as can be judged at present, although Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan appears to have some hopes of introducing his system into Europe. Perhaps he calculates upon inducing Great Britain to change her fiscal policy, and thus make straight the path for his operations. The question is how long will the people—who are generally supposed to be omnipotent on this continent, although it is a great mistake to submit to this sort of thing? Millions are being turned out at a rate that positively paralyzes. The greater the development the more numerous they become. If the conditions were such as they ought to be the benefits of the great natural wealth of the country would be more evenly distributed. Carnegie ground the faces of his poor workmen, became the owner of many millions and of a castle end estate in Scotland, and his wealth is accumulating faster than he can give it away. He wants to educate the workmen now through the establishment of free libraries and make them more conscious of the inequalities of life on this continent.

Who can forestall what the outcome will be? Will the government be compelled to take possession of and operate every business in the country in the interests of the people, or will the people rise themselves and smash the fiscal system which has made such a state of affairs possible? There is an interesting time ahead for our neighbors. Wait till the next cycle of depression of business comes along.

THE EVER-PRESENT PROBLEM.

We do not envy the provincial government the task it will have on its hands when the House again meets. It is said to have made up its mind as to the course it will pursue in regard to the construction of a railway line from the Coast to Kootenay and that its policy is far from being in harmony with the evident desires of the parts of the country chiefly interested. It is the general opinion at the present time, arrived at by drawing inferences from the utterances of the various members of the cabinet at different times, that an understanding exists, and has existed for some time, with the C. P. R. and that that company will secure the right which is so ardently coveted by it and its competitors. The government, it is also understood, will claim that it has secured terms from the Canadian company which are so manifestly in the interests of British Columbia that it had no option but to accept of them; that the electors who have been meeting and passing resolutions had no justification for the heat they displayed, inasmuch as they were not adequately informed as to the circumstances of the case, and that the moving spirits in the agitation were the agents of a company desirous of entering more actively into competition with the C. P. R.

As far as the city of Victoria is concerned, it was not necessary for the V. V. & E. people to stir the waters of popular opinion very deeply. The people had been watching the actions of the government very keenly, were fully alive as to railway possibilities, and were anxious to give the administration the benefit of their opinion. Rightly or wrongly, they feel that a critical stage has been reached in the history of Victoria; they know that in order that British Columbia and its capital shall attain with the least possible delay to a certain measure of the importance for which they are destined, we must have railway competition, and they have expressed themselves on the point most emphatically through resolutions of public assemblies and the Board of Trade.

No doubt the government realises as fully as any of the agitators that it dare not open one of the constituencies in which the meetings it affects to treat

with scorn have been held. The vacancy to be created by the departure of the new agent-general for London will not be filled until the agitation has died away or until the ministers have satisfactorily the country that they acted conscientiously and in what they believed to be its true interests. No doubt the Premier and his colleagues think they are free agents, that the hypnotic influence of the C. P. R. is powerless in their case, and that they know much better what the people mean than any public assembly that could be called. The representatives of the constituencies in the House stick to their pledges, however, one of the most interesting struggles in the political history of British Columbia will shortly be beheld.

As to the sneers which have been flung out from some quarters about paid agitators and expressions from public meetings assembled under certain conditions having no value, we submit that it is infinitely better for the country to have an agitation carried on in that way than in the lobbies of the House among the legislators. The C. P. R. has funds for such purposes, and trusted and experienced men have charge thereof. The work of the lobbyist in Canada in this first year of the twentieth century has created both indignation and alarm. As a result of it there is a possibility of an agitation arising calling for the exclusion of paid servants of corporations interested in a great deal of the legislation passed by Houses of Parliament from the floors of assemblies. Such an agitation might have a healthy effect.

OUR SALMON FISHERIES.

The salmon canners of British Columbia have declared their want of confidence in the administration of the fisheries and that there is a danger to one of the chief industries of the province being killed by the methods at present pursued. As these men must be credited with knowing their business and with a desire to perpetuate an industry in which they have large capital invested, it is obvious that the most careful consideration should be given to their petition by the two governments interested. Canned salmon is an edible growing greatly in favor in all parts of the world, and if the conditions are as they are represented no time should be lost in arresting and putting an end to the process of deterioration. It is worthy of note in this connection that Sir Louis Davies and the officers of his department have been indefatigable in their efforts to gather information and to apply it for the benefit of the Fraser river fishermen. Every man from this province supposed to possess expert knowledge was sent for and asked his opinion when he visited Ottawa. In the views expressed there has always been wide divergence. There are many who hold that the hatcheries are of comparatively little account, all they can do in the way of propagation being insignificant compared with the grand and comprehensive operations of nature. Then again the conclusions of the scientific men have more than once been led to be inaccurate as concerns the fish of this coast, however correct they may be respecting the habits of the salmon of other waters, and the regulations promulgated from such a basis are said to be simply ridiculous and vexatious. If under local control a remedy can be found for all grievances and the industry at the same time preserved from the decay which is said to threaten it, it is extremely improbable that the Dominion government will oppose such an arrangement, supposing all the facts are as they are represented.

MR. J. C. M'LAGAN.

Time in his flight has taken with it many of the friends of the late J. C. M'Lagan, of Victoria, but there are still many left who will regret to learn of the death of one who was connected with this paper in the days of its infancy. Mr. M'Lagan was proud of the fact that he was a pioneer of Liberalism in British Columbia. He delighted to look back into the past and recall the struggles of the first band that undertook to convince a population which was at that time stiff-necked indeed, of the error of its ways. It was clear that the people needed education and enlightenment, and these things could only be shed abroad through that enemy of darkness—the press. The Times was established in Victoria, and through it the influence of the pioneer who has just passed away and his associates was exerted in such a manner as to speedily produce a marked change in public opinion. Liberalism soon ceased to be regarded as a term of reproach, and the party grew and waxed strong.

On the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. M'Lagan carried the banner of the party in whose service he was an enthusiast to Vancouver and established the World there. He lived to see the principles which he had advocated all his life through many vicissitudes and discouragements triumphantly vindicated under the great leader whom he so ardently admired.

Above all things, however, Mr. M'Lagan was a newspaper man. No individual ever breathed who was prouder of his profession. It was his boast that he was at home in any department of his office. He had served in all capacities from devil-may-care imp to dignified editor, and he had none of the false pride which is ashamed of the fact. He climbed from the very bottom of the ladder, and he gloriied in the knowledge that it was so. On the World as in all his other ventures Mr. M'Lagan was a hard

worker. He was eager to make his paper a power in the province—the Globe of the West, as he was pleased to term it—and he spared himself not at all in his efforts. If he had taken life more easily he might have lived longer to enjoy the rewards of his toil. The case of the veteran had for a long time been hopeless. He realized himself that the time of his departure was at hand, but he fought Death with the determination which was characteristic of his nature and a surprise to his friends. He loved Canada with all his soul, and his native land with the devotedness of a true Scot. British Columbia he knew to be the greatest province of a great country, and he regretted greatly that the fates had decreed that he should not remain to see her attain in some measure to the position for which she is destined. All the friends of the family in Victoria will join with us in tendering the sincerest sympathies to Mrs. M'Lagan and her children in their bereavement.

INDIANS TO GO.

The gratifying intelligence has arrived from Ottawa that the Minister of the Interior and the Premier of British Columbia have reached an agreement in regard to the removal of the Soughesee reserve. It may be taken for granted that no time will be lost in securing the translation of the Indians to their new and more wholesome surroundings. A great bar to the material progress of Victoria, a blot upon the landscape and a menace to the health of the community, morally and physically, second only to Chinatown, will therefore soon be taken away. If this matter had been approached by his predecessors in the spirit which has characterized the attitude of the Premier it would have been disposed of long ago. The terms are practically the same as were proposed by the representatives of the Dominion government some years since. But it is not much use referring to the actions of former governments of British Columbia, except to show that a settlement was possible without the Dominion government changing its attitude. The question has now been settled finally. The only thing that remains to be done is to urge that there be no delay in securing the new reserve and offer up thanks that there are men in power who in some measure appreciate their responsibilities.

We fully agree with the views of a barrister, whose communication appears in another column, in opposition to the passage of the Champerty Bill by the House. Litigation on the basis of a division of the "profits" should not be legalized. All sorts of vexatious and vindictive suits are likely to be instituted. A system but slightly removed from blackmail will surely crop up. Unfortunately for Canada, many people have lost confidence in the courts and will submit to a great deal of justice and loss rather than "go to law." They generally find it would have paid them better in the end. Win or lose they are out of pocket. Such people would be bled without mercy by the slyster lawyer under the proposed measure. They would come down handseemly every time in order to compromise the bogus case entered against them. The provisions need less, not more, litigation. What is needed is the restoration of the confidence of the poor man in the efficacy of the courts to render him justice without taking away from him all that he has left in addition to that which he has already lost. This is something which is not likely to be accomplished by a measure which will admit of the creeping in of so many abuses and which may possibly result in the demoralization of our system of jurisprudence.

We have never been ignorant of nor tried to conceal the fact that the C. P. R. has a "pull" at Ottawa as well as in Victoria. It prevented the construction of the Kettle River Railway, and it is opposing the construction of the Crow's Nest Station because it does not want to see another company coming into what it has the goodness to consider its special preserve. There is not the slightest doubt that both these undertakings if completed would be of the greatest benefit to British Columbia. The government at Ottawa should be aware that the people here most concerned have no fear of a coal famine and that they thoroughly understand that but for the opposition of the patriotic and unselfish C. P. R. such a question would never have been raised. If the coal company gave any evidence of a disposition to treat Canadian concerns unfairly, of what use are the government's fifty thousand acres of coal measures if it fail to put them in operation and bring the company to time? Besides, any such action would give the C. P. R. a splendid opportunity and market for its coal. The time will come when British Columbia will inquire why this company and this province are subjected to treatment different from that accorded to institutions and provinces in other parts of the Dominion.

An expert says there are twenty-two billion tons of coal in the Crow's Nest fields. There does not seem any likelihood of a famine in British Columbia for a few thousand years or so. We really believe the legislators and their patriotic proteges the C. P. R. are over-cautious. They should guard the interests of the East, where the coal is really scarce, and allow us to take the fullest advantage of all that nature has been

kind enough to give us. By the time the Crow's Nest and other extensive fields in British Columbia are exhausted the chances are that some more economical manner of creating, or rather utilizing, energy shall have been discovered.

THE CHAMPERTY BILL.

To the Editor: It is pleasing to note that the papers of this province are commencing to be alive to the fact that it will work great injury to the business interests of British Columbia to pass an act introduced by the leader of the opposition to abolish champerty. The News Advertiser, (the Province), the Nelson Miner and the Colonist have condemned it. What has the Times to say? The question of course to be properly understood must be explained. The debate in the House ought to have well defined it to all enquiring minds. Champerty and maintenance—as both are covered by the proposed legislation—consists in a bargain with a litigant to divide the land, mineral or other matter sued upon, for if he shall prevail at law, whereupon the solicitor is to carry on or defend the action at his (the solicitor's) expense. This is now under the law—an offence against the due administration of justice, as it keeps alive strife and contention, and perverts the remedial process of the law into an engine of oppression. Persons indulging in such work are thus referred to in Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England: "These pests (and the lawyers of British Columbia are to be the pest of the future) of civil society that are perpetually endeavoring to disturb the repose of their neighbors, and officiously interfering in other men's quarrels, even at the hazard of their own fortunes, were severely animadverted upon by the Roman law." Tindal, C. J., in Stanley v. Jones, 7 Bingham, 368, said: "The agreement is in effect, a bargain by a man who has evidence in his own possession respecting a matter in dispute between third persons, and who at the same time professes to have means of procuring more evidence to purchase from the one of the contending parties at the price of the evidence which he possesses or can procure." "A part or share of the sum of money which shall be recovered by means of the production of that very evidence. And we all agree in thinking that such an agreement cannot be enforced in a court of law. The offence of champerty is defined in the old books to be the unlawful maintenance of a suit, in consideration of some bargain endeavoring to get the thing in dispute or some right out of it. That this was considered an offence in all countries and in all ages is evident from great mischief to the public is evident from the provisions made by our law in the statutes of the first parliament, and second, and from the language of the civil law which was afterwards received as the law over the greater part of the continent."

"The design of the law is purely one to advantage the speculative lawyer, and the speculative lawyer is regarding the law and the legitimate into the belief that it is a law designed to benefit the poor man. What offenser? The poor man with a just cause is always safe in the hands of an honorable profession, and the legitimate law is the law that is to be followed. The law in the statutes of the first parliament, and second, and from the language of the civil law which was afterwards received as the law over the greater part of the continent."

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hotel, Bank of Montreal, The Vernon, Janion, Hepburn, Earle, Times, Colonist, and MacGregor blocks, in fact dozens of blocks, have been built during these years, and on all of these brick and stone structures (with the exception of four minor buildings) the bricklayers were helped exclusively by white men. There are nineteen bricklayers employed at present at the barracks, Esquimalt. These are tended by white men. In view of these facts, will Canon Beauland have the courage to admit his mistake and request the commissioners to erase that part of his evidence that refers to bricklayers, because it is incorrect? On behalf of bricklayers, JOHN RUSSELL, Maywood P. O.

HYPNOTIZED BY TELEPHONE. Remarkable Experiment Conducted at the Rochester Whist Club. Rochester, N. Y., April 12.—An interesting and remarkable exhibition of hypnotism was given at the whist club last night in the presence of a large number of physicians, and was very satisfactory. The proposition was to hypnotize a subject by telephone, the subject being at the whist club while the operator at a telephone instrument was stationed in the editorial rooms of the Democrat and Chronicle. Prof. Clayton Wilcox, who recently came from Mexico, performed the experiment. A young man whom he had placed under hypnotic influence several times before was sitting in the whist club rooms last night

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The Case Continued Additional Evidence Taken Smith vs Empress Japan Trial. Capt. Pybus, of C. P. R. Presents His Side of the Story.

Before Mr. Justice Martin and Montague S. Hulton, James D. S. R.N., the case of Smith vs. Empress Japan was proceeded with in the city court yesterday afternoon. The witness called being Capt. Ullberg, bark Abby Palmer. The captain knew them, told of the course of the collision, of the state of the weather, described the position of the two vessels by means of two small models chart.

J. A. Thompson, steamboat inspector, gave expert opinion as to how the accident occurred. He pointed out the jibboom first struck in the collision, and the jibboom hitting the foremast of the Empress, blowing the masts and striking the water into the R. liner. He submitted a copy of plans to illustrate his theory. John Clark, the next witness, had been quartermaster on the Empress at the time of the accident, and having heard one bell struck before Abby Palmer collision, indicating on the Empress board low of the Empress was in the wheel house and the press was going between 14 and 15 knots. When Captain Pybus of the bridge he asked if the Empress had been stopped. On being told that the Empress had not been stopped, the Empress came on deck about the time of the accident. The course of the ship was altered two or three minutes before the second officer gave orders for port—that was when he first saw Abby Palmer. He was in the house, and going out on deck to see the bark's green lights. Since the Empress had been in Vancouver first in Seattle.

To Mr. Davis he admitted having received pay from the Abby Palmer of \$50 per month in the first instance, but having entered into an arrangement whereby he was to receive from the owners of the Empress the Abby Palmer was in the house, and going out on deck to see the bark's green lights. Since the Empress had been in Vancouver first in Seattle. To Mr. Davis he admitted having received pay from the Abby Palmer of \$50 per month in the first instance, but having entered into an arrangement whereby he was to receive from the owners of the Empress the Abby Palmer was in the house, and going out on deck to see the bark's green lights. Since the Empress had been in Vancouver first in Seattle.

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# The Case Continued

### Additional Evidence Taken in the Smith vs. Empress of Japan Trial.

### Capt Pybus, of C. P. R. Liner, Presents His Side of the Story.

Before Mr. Justice Martin and Lieuts. Montague S. Hulton, James D. Stewart, R.N., the case of Smith vs. Empress of Japan was proceeded with in the Admiralty court yesterday afternoon, the first witness called being Capt. Ulberz, of the bark Abby Palmer. The captain related the circumstances of the collision as he knew them, told of the course he was steering, of the state of the weather, and described the position of the two ships by means of two small models and a chart.

J. A. Thompson, steamboat inspector, gave expert opinion as to how the accident occurred. He pointed out the jibboom first struck the port of the Empress, hitting the foremast of the latter a glancing blow and then smashing with cut-water into the C. P. R. liner. He submitted a couple of plans to illustrate his theory. John Clark, the next witness called, had been quartermaster on the Empress at the time of the accident, and told of having heard one bell struck before the collision, indicating a light on the starboard bow of the Empress. He was in the wheel house and the Empress was going between 14 and 15 knots. When Captain Pybus came on the bridge he said the engines had been stopped. On being told they had not the captain at once gave orders for the ship to be stopped. The captain came on deck about the time of the accident. The course of the ship was altered two or three minutes previously. The second officer gave orders for hard to port—that was when he first saw the Abby Palmer. He was in the wheel house, and going out on deck saw the bark's green lights. Since the collision he has lived in Vancouver first and then in Seattle.

To Mr. Davis he admitted having received pay from the Abby Palmer at the rate of \$50 per month in the interval, but having entered into any arrangement whereby he was to receive reward from the owners of the bark. When he started to call the captain of the Empress the Abby Palmer was not on the bridge, and a fourth and second officer were on the bridge, but the captain did not get out on deck until the accident happened. Witnesses on the wheel from 12 to 2. He did not see the bark until about 20 minutes to 3 o'clock. Robert Sudden, one of the owners of the Abby Palmer, was next placed in the witness box and gave evidence as to the hearing he had from the bark as it was being examined in Lloyds at San Francisco about three years ago, when she was found to be in good condition. Mr. Davis, speaking for the Empress, explained that the defence proposed to establish that the C. P. R. liner was a heavy iron hulled ship, that under the conditions of course and wind the accident was inevitable from her standpoint, and also that the lights on the Abby Palmer were not burning brightly.

Captain Pybus was then placed in the witness stand. He stated the course his ship was taking. He heard the mate giving orders to port the ship and then to hard a port. He jumped up immediately but could see no lights on the Abby Palmer. The latter bark was then about three ships' lengths distant. In the course of about half a minute he thought he saw a blurred light, but was not very sure of it. He immediately gave orders for full speed astern. When he first saw the bark he could see shaft her yards, and he took her to be ahead. As to the statement of Clark's not being on deck at the time of the accident he described it as positively false. He was nearly stopped at the time of the blow. The Abby Palmer disappeared in about four minutes after the mishap. He halted her but did not receive an answer. He remained in the same course for about three-quarters of an hour, but saw nothing further of the bark. He also veered to starboard to see if he could see her, but failing concluded that she made off before the wind.

He described minutely the positions of the ships by means of a chart and a model, and submitted a number of pictures to show the damage to the bark sustained. His evidence was not yet completed when the court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The proceedings in connection with the case of Smith vs. Empress of Japan was resumed in the Admiralty court this morning, Capt. Pybus, of the liner, being cross-examined by W. J. Taylor, K. C., representing the plaintiff. The veracity required of a barrister was strongly exemplified by counsel this morning, who was evidently well able to handle the cross-examination. The greater part of the examination was with the use of diagrams on which the witness marked the direction and course of both vessels before the collision. He first outlined the course and direction of the Empress before her deviation of "hard to port." He also stated that the "hard to port" was not given until the collision had already altered her course. The witness then illustrated by means of diagrams the extent of the deviation of both vessels, as well as their courses before and subsequent to the deviation.

He was asked the direction of the wind at the time he differed from the reports received from both Bay and Cape Beale. One minute elapsed from the time he saw the Abby Palmer until the collision. She was about three ship lengths ahead, something over fourteen hundred feet.

When he heard the order "hard a port" he gave it immediately west to the Empress, and was about a minute before the bark was "hard a port" again. Two minutes elapsed, and when the first order was given the bark was about three-quarters of a mile distant. His own officers had told him that there were no lights visible on the bark. There was no confusion on the Empress, and he was able to take the bearing of Cape Beale light instantly after the collision. The light was one half point on the port bow. The liner was making 13.9 knots an hour, but he had no means of judging the speed of the bark.

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When witness went on the bridge he gave orders for the engines to be stopped, and consequently the Empress had very little way when she was struck. It was possible for his ship to come to a dead stop from fifteen knots in four minutes.

He was further examined by Mr. Davis, after which an adjournment was taken for lunch. The case is being proceeded with this afternoon.

There was, as on yesterday, a large attendance, and as the case draws on it is quite apparent that the interest becomes keener.

## They Want Island Mines

### Representatives of Pierpont Morgan and McKeesport Syndicate After Coal and Iron.

### Former Said to Be Seeking Purchase of Dunsuir Coal Holdings.

The marvellous resources of Vancouver Island are already attracting capitalists of the first magnitude to our shores. In the East last winter Smith Curtis found the attention of the financial men of New York and other Eastern States directed to British Columbia, and on his return he gave it as his opinion that no opportunity should be lost in encouraging investment, especially as this island was known to possess all the raw materials necessary to create a great iron and steel smelting industry, eclipsing even that of Cape Breton. The gentlemen who were in Victoria yesterday represented wealth and commercial power sufficient to create a hive of industry here, if their principals can be interested in the country.

One of the parties which spent yesterday in the city was headed by Homer H. Swaney, whose projects for opening up the iron properties on this coast are already somewhat familiar to Victorians. Mr. Swaney, who is at the head of the great McKeesport iron syndicate, has purchased the blast furnace at Irondale, Wash., and here he expects to institute operations as extensive as those contemplated when the smelter was erected. Options have been taken by him at Texada island and at Sarita river, Copper island and Sechart island, on Barclay Sound. These properties remain to be proved, but he is as disappointed as others of the 42 bays, by Mr. Swaney within the last few years.

Victorians are immediately interested in the Sooke property, the bonding of which by Mr. Swaney and his associates was first mentioned in the Times late last year. The option on this property expires in July, and the syndicate have not, therefore, very long in which to make their arrangements. To-day tug Sadie took Messrs. Swaney, of McKeesport; Carrigan, of Port Angeles; Price, who acted as Swaney's representative here for the purchase of the Sooke claims, and Capt. Kelly, who conducted the negotiations for the Victoria owners, down to the property. The work will be mapped out by the party and work started at once.

Owing to the duty on pig iron imported into the States, Mr. Swaney thinks it advisable to conduct his smelting operations on the other side of the Straits, but it is possible that a small blast furnace may be erected on Barclay Sound, should the properties there prove as rich as is anticipated.

Another visitor to the city yesterday was J. D. Lynch, who registers from New York, and who disclaims representing any one but himself, but whom report credits as the agent of none other than J. Pierpont Morgan. There were attending circumstances connected with Mr. Lynch's visit which strengthened the supposition that he was not on a holiday trip to British Columbia, and it is quite possible that something may come of his visit to this island.

Mr. Lynch was seen by a Times man at his hotel last night, and spoke in the most glowing terms of the resources of the island. "You have got a great country here," he commented in conversation. He added that he had been particularly struck with the extent of the coal deposits at Nanaimo, over which he had been shown by Superintendent Samuel Robins.

The subsequent conversation had special reference to the coal question, with which Mr. Lynch showed an intimate acquaintance. He was puzzled to find Seattle coal being sold here in competition with the product of the Nanaimo and Union mines, whereas at San Francisco there was a difference of \$2 a ton between them, the product of the Washington State mines being considered very much inferior to that of the Island mines. Neither could he understand why, if the supply in the Island mines was so abundant as it seemed to be, it was not being sold in sufficient quantities to crowd the Washington article out of the San Francisco market.

All that Mr. Lynch could vouchsafe regarding his visit was that he was merely "looking around," and that he did not represent anyone but himself.

It is known, however, that he is owner of coal measures in Washington State, and he admitted that he intended returning by the Crow's Nest Pass and having a look at the properties there, the great extent and value of which had excited his curiosity.

## Must Return To China

### Mr. Justice Walkem Delivers Judgment in Habeas Corpus Case This Morning.

### Customs Authorities Are Sustained in Detention of the Chinese Woman.

The Chinese woman, Fong Yuk, who was detained by the customs authorities on her arrival here on the Empress of Japan, on the ground that she was a prostitute, must go back to China.

This is the decision of Mr. Justice Walkem in connection with the habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme court which have been attracting considerable interest during the past few days. The judgment is as follows:

In this case, I issued an order nisi, to be served on the collector of customs, calling upon him to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue in favor of Fong Yuk for the purpose of having it decided whether she should be released from custody, or, on the other hand, detained, and deported to China under the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act, 1900. By sec. 12 of the act:

"No controller or other officer charged with the duty of assisting in carrying out the provisions of this act in effect shall grant a permit to land from any vessel, nor shall any conductor or other person in charge of any vehicle bring into Canada, either as an immigrant or as an exempt, or as in transit, any person of Chinese origin who is (a) a pauper or likely to become a public charge; (b) an idiot or insane; (c) suffering from any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease; (d) a prostitute or (person) living on the prostitution of others."

The woman was a passenger by the Empress of Japan that lately arrived here from Hongkong, and when confronted by the customs authorities after she had landed, admitted to them, through their Chinese interpreter, Lee Mong Kow, in answer to a question that was put to her, that before leaving this province for China, as she did in August last, she had been leading the life of a prostitute. As Lee Mong Kow's evidence in respect to an interview that he had with Mr. Woodton, the woman's solicitor, was shown to be untrue, I was asked to regard all his evidence as untrue.

But, I must believe that portion of it which refers to the admission made by the woman, as it was corroborated by Miss Morgan, who was present, and who satisfied me that she understood the Chinese language sufficiently to enable her to fully understand all that passed between the interpreter and Fong Yuk. Miss Morgan, by the way, is connected with a local philanthropic institution which has been established for the purpose of reclaiming and reforming fallen girls and women of the Chinese race; and I think it is only due to her, and the institution to which she belongs, to say that her conduct in this matter, as well as her evidence, which was given under very trying circumstances, is deserving of great praise.

Fong Yuk now states that she never made such an admission, and, more than this, could not have made it, as she had a proper life in company with one Low Wing, to whom, as she states, she had been married in Canton before she came here. Low Wing, who was a witness, appears to be very much younger than she is, and the evidence convinces me that they were never married.

The woman was consigned on the steamship's manifest, very much like a human chattel, to a Chinese firm here, and that firm, apparently prudently, has hitherto abstained from making any claim for her. Amongst other things, the woman states that Low Wing gave her mother a marriage present of \$100; whereas Low states that he gave her father that sum. Again, the woman states that at the time of her alleged marriage Low Wing and another Chinaman carried on a grocery business in partnership in Canton, in a street or alley, which she named. On the other hand, Low Wing states that he was never in the grocery business, and never was in partnership with any person in any business. He also says he was employed at wages in the silk business. The two witnesses were examined separately, hence these contradictions. There are several other material differences in their statements, but it is needless to refer to them.

After their alleged marriage Low Wing left for Victoria, and was a year here before the woman arrived in the city. This was about eight years ago. They both say that they lived together as man and wife whilst here up to the time that Fong Yuk left for China in August last, and that the last house they lived in was No. 107 Government street. A good deal of evidence of a general character was given to the effect that this house had the reputation of being one of ill fame. The evidence was objected to as the case before me is not a case against the woman for keeping a house of that sort. I consider that the evidence was admissible, as evidence of the same class was admitted under somewhat similar circumstances by Lord Hardwicke in Clark vs. Perlam, 2 Atk. 339. His Lordship's views in that respect seem never to have been questioned, although the case I refer to was decided over one hundred and fifty years ago.

Another circumstance which leads me to believe that Low Wing and the woman were never married is, that the woman was married to Lum Ton in Victoria in June, 1895, and cohabited with him for a considerable time afterwards, and until, as he says, she drove him away. She denied that she was married to him, but a marriage certificate dated the 20th of June, 1895, signed by the Rev. Mr. Cleaver, as officiating minister, was put in evidence, and shows that the statement is untrue. Her name is entered in the certificate as Ah Sing, one of four names which she seems to have adopted. Lum Ton identified this certificate, and also stated that he lived with her for a considerable time afterwards, and only left her because, as he has said, she insisted upon his leaving.

While he was living with her he only saw Low Wing once, and that was at the door of his house, and he states that when Low Wing saw him he ran away. I have no occasion to make any order quashing the writ of habeas corpus as it has not been issued, but the order nisi must be discharged. The result is that the woman must remain, as at present, in the custody of the customs authorities for the purpose of deportation to China. This is, as I am informed, the first case of the kind that has come before the Court under the new statute.

## Tug Mystery Ashore

### The Vessel Strikes While Going Through Baynes Sound En Route to Willamette.

### Stranded Collier Sold to Moran Bros., of Seattle, For \$30,500.

While steaming through Baynes Sound yesterday, en route to the wreck of the collier Willamette, the tug Mystery struck a rock, and unless floated off last night is still hard and fast. She was taking Messrs. Piddock and Jackson, of Seattle, up to where the sale of the stranded Willamette was to be conducted in the afternoon, when her voyage was so abruptly terminated, and her passengers in order to continue their trip were obliged to take to a small boat. Fortunately their point of destination was only about seven or eight miles distant, and they were able to reach the collier in time for the sale. Returning, they embarked on the tug Sadie, and were consequently not very seriously inconvenienced. As they passed the Mystery last evening she was still fast on the rock on which she struck, and Capt. Bayman was looking forward to getting aboard at high tide during the night. She was in no particular danger of further damage on the rock, and did not appear to have sustained any serious injury.

ARDNAMURCHAN ARRIVES. All rumors and speculation regarding the salmon laden ship Ardnamurchan, which sailed from Steveston for Liverpool on December 3rd, have been at last ended. According to a cablegram received yesterday the ship was reported in the English channel.

What gave rise to the many stories told of the Ardnamurchan's loss was the fact that forty-four cases of salmon had been found on the ocean coast of the north and south of the Columbia river's mouth. The cases were marked "C.C.C.," and were thus identified as a consignment of such salmon known to have been in the Ardnamurchan. The terrible gales of December and January, when linked to the theory that the ship had foundered off the Coast, gave these stories an air of plausibility. Since the arrival of the salmon the ship's underwriters have been nervous of the possibilities of a heavy loss, and reinsurance has been fluctuating continually, having been quoted at a rate of \$100,000 for the cargo. The ship had a cargo of 73,578 cases of salmon, valued at \$400,548. Her arrival, as also that of the Fiery Cross, which was reported in the same cable message as was received yesterday, has put to rest the Naial and Macbrithan of the salmon fleet still to arrive. The Fiery Cross sailed from here on November 3rd, while the other two sailed towards the end of December.

THE WILLAMETTE SOLD. Bidding was brisk at the sale of the wrecked collier Willamette, which was put at auction yesterday afternoon, there being a large attendance of shippers from Victoria and Seattle. Starting at \$5,000 bids rose to \$30,500, at which figure the vessel was knocked down to Moran Bros., of Seattle. W. F. Bullen, of this city, offered as high as \$12,000 on the wreck, but owing to the particularly favorable condition in which the ship lies, rivalry for getting her was keen. She is, in fact, in a splendid position for salvaging, and it is expected that Moran Bros., of Seattle, will make an endeavor to raise her as she lies, using, if possible, their own plant in the work. Such a project is regarded as feasible, because of the Willamette being a compartment ship whose ballast tanks run perpendicularly between deck and bottom. The Seattle Shipbuilding Company purchased the 900 tons of coal in the ship for \$195.

NEW QUARTZ DISCOVERY. News comes from the Skeena river through the arrival of the steamer Boscowick last evening of a fresh discovery of quartz in the neighborhood of Klaskan canyon. The find is reported to have been made by H. Jones, on the party employed in blasting there for the government. Details of the discovery of quartz in the neighborhood of Klaskan canyon. The find is reported to have been made by H. Jones, on the party employed in blasting there for the government. Details of the discovery of quartz in the neighborhood of Klaskan canyon.

SALMON PRICES FIXED. Advice from Astoria of April 1st note the fact that at a meeting of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union, held that evening, the price of salmon to the canneries for the coming season was fixed at 6 cents per pound, meaning that the cold storage men will be obliged to pay 8 cents per pound for the large fish. The canning season on the Columbia river was to have opened on the 10th.

THE WILLAMETTE WRECK. There is considerable discussion along the water front over the prospect of Moran Bros. bringing their wrecking plant over to Canadian waters for the purpose of raising the stranded Willamette. The plant is one of the best known on the Pacific Coast, but there is also some very fine wrecking gear on this side, and regret is expressed that this is not likely to be employed. The plant includes some large centrifugal pumps built specially for the raising of the lost San Pedro, which was stranded on the Brochle ledge. They were also used in floating the Unstilla off Port Wilson, as also in the raising of the bark Kilbrannan. Moran Bros' plan for raising the Willamette will be, it is understood, to pump the ship out, patch her up, chain her together on top, and after beaching her to make everything secure for the voyage, take her to Seattle for repairs. There is a beach within 40 feet of where the steamer lies, and the task of removing the ship to this location will not, it is considered, be a very difficult feat. Here the conditions

are such as to permit of the work of temporary repairs being carried out during the winter months. The bottom of the Willamette is still intact, but there is a rent 18 inches wide in the upper part of the steamer.

Such is the Estimate of the Klondike Gold Output—Late Northern News.

Mall was received from Dawson this morning up to the 30th of March. From it it is learned that Kid West, who was taken from the provincial jail here to testify in the O'Brien murder case, arrived in the Klondike capital on the 28th, in charge of Detective Seelye, of the Dominion government.

"Big Alex." Macdonald has been nominated to represent the Roman Catholics on the school board. The nomination was made by Judge Dugas and Mr. Prudhomme, both Roman Catholics. R. P. McLennan is the Protestant representative.

Dawson is agitated over a report that the new commissioner, Hon. J. H. Ross, will depauperate a number of minor officials. Staking is active on the deposit of conglomerate ore found some time ago on Eureka creek.

Eighteen rooms are to be added to the barracks jail at Dawson.

The board of trade has moved into new quarters in the A. C. building.

E. O. Finlayson, accountant, and J. B. Worden, assayer, J. Mackinnon and F.

# "Out of Sorts."

How frequently at this season of the year you hear the expression "I'm feeling a little out of sorts." That's the Spring feeling. The long winter months, with close in-door confinement, have left you feeling tired and jaded. The appetite is poor; there is a feeling of "laziness" in the morning; perhaps occasional headaches, or may be twinges of rheumatism. The weather is changeable and you take cold easily. You are not sick, but you do feel dull, languid and run down. What you need to put you right--to brighten you up--is a tonic, and the world over there is no tonic that can equal



## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

These pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, simply because no other medicine has made so many tired and despondent people feel bright, active and strong. Neighbors tell each other of the benefits they have derived from this medicine--the greatest of all recommendations.

Mr. Robert Lee, New Westminster, B.C., writes:—"Before I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my blood was in a very impure state, and as a result pimples, which were very itchy, broke out on my body. To make my condition even more I was attacked with rheumatism in the knee joints, which at times gave me great pain. I tried several medicines but they did not help me, and then my wife insisted that I should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am now very glad that I followed her advice, for after using a half dozen boxes I was fully cured, and not only had the rheumatism disappear, but also the pimples that had been such a source of annoyance. You may be sure I am grateful for what the pills have done for me, and always speak a good word for them when opportunity offers."

It's a waste of money to experiment with other so-called tonics--weak, catch-penny imitations of this sterling medicine. Get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

to have been greatly pleased with the outlook on Barclay Sound, and was going from there to Tchelet. The passenger to arrive on the steamer was G. H. Hayes, G. H. Byrnes, C. H. Hand, C. F. Lee, D. McCauley, L. Kirkpatrick, J. Condon and O. Cooleen.

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FOR SALE--"Oak Farm," Lake District, 6 miles from Victoria, on West Seattle road, comprising 51 acres, mostly cultivated, and good buildings. For further particulars apply to John Black on premises.

### is

# CASTORIA

Children. Castoria is a purgative, drops contains neither Opium, nor any substance. It is Pleasant, and its use by Millions of Children and allays Feverishness and Wind Colic. Castoria cures Constipation and regulates the Food, regulates the Bowels of Children, giving them the Children's Friend.

Castoria is so well adapted to children I recommend it as superior to any preparation known to me.

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### SIGNATURE OF



### RECIPE WRAPPER.

### DROP

You May Consider Our Tonic Hypophosphites

only a drop in the bucket," yet it makes the "ounce of prevention" worth more than the "pound of cure."

Try it as a Spring Tonic \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

### WYRUS H. BOWEN'S

CHEMICAL GOVERNMENT SALT, NEAR YATES STREET, OPEN ALL THE TIME.

### NG

to call and inspect our Spring Goods, which we be beaten.

### Co.,

RESALE DRYGOODS

### Way:

good buy your groceries from the store the savings will be yours; if from the long store the savings go to the people who buy from. Do not hesitate to invest in the exceptional bargains we are offering every week.

MANULATED SUGAR, 18 lbs. .... \$1.00  
NEW GRASS BUTTER, per lb. .... 10c  
NEW GRASS BUTTER, square, .... 10c  
HOLE WHEAT FLOUR, 10 lb. sack, .... 10c  
RAHAM FLOUR, 10 lb. sack, .... 10c  
RICE MEAL, 10 lb. sack, .... 10c

### LIXI H. ROSS & CO.

When he was called to the telephone. He was told that he would be expected one of the subject placed an instrument to his ear he heard the following questions: "Is this Charles?" "Give me your close attention." (Short pauses) "Sleepy," and subject immediately fell back in his arms of a bystander. The usual tests were then applied to the man had been thoroughly hypnotized, and he remained in that condition for an hour, when Prof. Wilcox arrived and caused him to awaken.

### STUDENT RECOVERING.

Chicago, Ill., April 12.—A special Record-Herald from Ann Harbor Mich., says: "Dr. Noy when asked regarding the condition of Charles Hart, a student who is supposed to have been afflicted with a disease, yet he has recovered rapidly. He is out of bed and walks around occasionally inside of the contagious ward. He is recovering from the disease. He has not yet caught any infection, and preventatives are still being applied to him."

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.





Local News.

BLEASING OF CITY AND PROVINCE BY A DOWNSIDE CYCLE.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The funeral of the late John D. Tait took place yesterday afternoon from the B. C. Funeral & Furnishing Co. Rev. Dr. Wilson conducted the services.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKenzie, of 54 Fourth street, mourn the loss by death of their infant son Thomas, aged 1 year 4 months. The funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Brian, wife of Mr. Brian, of Discovery Island, passed away yesterday. The deceased was 55 years of age and a native of Stratfordshire, England. The remains will arrive in the city this afternoon, and the funeral will take place to-morrow.

Mary J. C. Ahern, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ahern, died last Wednesday at the residence. The funeral will take place from the family residence, 175 Elm street, at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and from the Roman Catholic cathedral at 9.30. Rev. Father Athoff will conduct the religious services at the church and grave.

Word was brought by the Boscovite last evening that the steamer Nell had a very rough voyage going northward from Victoria. She ran into a tide rip off Cape Mudge, and was considerably buffeted about. The two fishing boats which she was towing broke loose in the roughest of the water, and both were wrecked. It was thought that little or no cargo was afterwards, however, picked up by the Indians.

T. H. Porter, chief woker of the navy yard, and Miss S. Dury, were united in marriage on Wednesday last at 7 p. m. at St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, by Rev. Canon Beaudin. After the ceremony the bride party were escorted to the Blue Ribbon hall by blue jackets, where a reception was held. Miss B. Hopper acted as bridesmaid, and E. S. Nichol performed the duty of best man.

The first Chemainus hospital hall given by the Women's Auxiliary of that town, was opened last evening at the hall this evening. The ladies in charge have completed elaborate arrangements for the event, and a large attendance is expected. The train leaves for the scene of the function at 7 o'clock. The officers of the auxiliary are Mrs. E. J. Palmer, president; Mrs. R. B. Halhed, vice-president; and Miss M. A. Conway, secretary-treasurer.

Rev. Canon Beaudin united Ed. North and Miss H. V. Craven in the holy bonds of matrimony yesterday. The wedding took place at Christ Church cathedral.

The funeral of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Low Morley took place this afternoon from the family residence, Douglas street. Rev. Elder Brodies conducted the services.

The remains of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McKenzie were laid to rest this afternoon. The funeral took place from the family residence, Fourth street. The members of the Christian Brethren officiated.

According to the Seattle P. J. Judge Fallman, of the Seattle divorce court, on Thursday granted a divorce to Lottie Jensen from her husband, Lewis H. Jensen, on the grounds of abandonment and non-support. The former was given the custody of the three-year-old son. She is the daughter of Col. Landes, of Port Townsend, and married Jensen five years ago.

The railroad lines on the other side of the line have undertaken to cure the families of house servants in the cities on the Pacific Coast. A circular letter has been issued from St. Paul advising their agents that there is a great scarcity of house servants in the cities on the Pacific Coast. A circular letter has been issued from St. Paul advising their agents that there is a great scarcity of house servants in the cities on the Pacific Coast.

Through the persistent efforts of the provincial librarian, E. O. S. Schofield, the C. P. R. has conferred a distinct benefit upon the province by consenting to distribute the travelling libraries free of charge. There are now 24 of these libraries in different parts of the province, and applications are constantly being received at the librarian's office for more of them. The favor which they meet with throughout the province is shown by the fact that the Central Farmers' Institute at its last two annual gatherings has passed resolutions warmly commending the system.

A. J. Morris, of the firm of John Piercy & Co., who went into Dawson in the interest of the firm in February, returned on the Senator to Seattle yesterday. He was met there by Mrs. Morris and returned on the Rosalie to Victoria last evening. A very sad feature in connection with Mr. Morris's return was the fact that a week and a half ago his only child, a winsome little girl of three and a half years, died at St. Joseph's hospital from an attack of cerebral meningitis. Owing to the difficulty in communicating with Dawson at this season of the year the news could not be communicated to him until he was met by Mrs. Morris at Seattle yesterday. The bereaved parents have a deep sympathy of a wide circle of friends in their sore bereavement.

Francis Bouchier, a millionaire capitalist in miniature and sensation in general, who has been endeavoring to recoup his shattered exchequer in the Terminal City, has left for Paris unknown, leaving a wife and some unfortunate creditors behind. This abrupt, unexpected flight from the Mainland metropolis is merely a repetition of his experience with this city a number of years ago, when he disappeared under circumstances not only mysterious, but startling. The story is an old one, and well known to Victorians, who remember the architect's as-

stant, who developed into a dashing real estate agent and broker. It is understood that before leaving Vancouver he threatened to forsake the mazes and pit falls of this life by suicide, but those who know him are inclined to believe that his objections to a continuance of existence in this planet are not so pronounced, and that he took the train for his usual habitation instead of rapid rushing to the unknown. He was in the city some time ago. When he returned to Vancouver, after a nomadic career in the States, he lived very placidly and worked as a laborer. He gradually left this however, and endeavored to assume his pristine financial status as a promoter of mining companies. The boom collapsed, and he has disappeared.

(From Monday's Daily.) The warrant for the incorporation at this station of a Navy League has been received by the honorary secretary from the head office in London. A native of Stratfordshire, England. The remains will arrive in the city this afternoon, and the funeral will take place to-morrow.

On Saturday Rev. Dr. Campbell united in the holy bonds of matrimony Robt. J. Nixon, of Oakland, Cal., and Kitty Mittis, of Seattle, Wash.

The remains of the late Sarah Brink were laid to rest yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the B. C. Funeral & Furnishing Co. at 2 p. m. Rev. C. M. Bryant conducted the services at the parlors and grave.

E. J. Palmer, of the Chemainus mill, called here on his way from Seattle, where he had been attending a meeting of the managers of the export mill. As a result of the meeting it is proposed to raise the price about one dollar a thousand and round.

An attempt was made a few evenings ago to blow open the safe in the office of the Taylor Mill Company on Government street. The work was apparently done by experienced hands. The knob and combination plate of the safe had been knocked off and a hole drilled through the heavy steel door, in which the powder was placed. The fuse which led to the explosive had been lighted, but did not burn down to the powder.

The stock breeders of Spallumcheen, Vernon, Kelowna and other points in the Okanagan valley are very much interested in the question of pure-bred stock for the farmers of this country. They are in communication with the department here in reference to securing two or three additional carloads from Ontario. It is probable that this work will be undertaken shortly by the Dalrymple's association.

The Indians of the Songhees reservation are greatly exercised over the sudden disappearance of Johnny Basherton, one of their number, who was last seen on Friday evening. They have been making a search of all the neighboring reservations in the hopes of discovering some clue to the missing man, but so far they have been unsuccessful. Johnny is described as a man of sober habits, of about 30 years of age and wearing a light overcoat and corduroy cap. When last seen by his friends he was going up town.

The troubles of Captain Harrison, of the bark Senator, are not yet at an end. The park, which was expected to sail on Saturday evening, is still at her moorings in Esquimalt. Chinamen were secured to weigh the anchor of the bark when she was about ready to sail, but for some reason or other the vessel is still in Esquimalt. He has offered the seamen to pay all back wages, not taking any forfeitures of pay for desertion, out of it if they will turn to and help the other men, which the captain thinks they will finally accede to.

MEMBERS RETURN

Back to the City for the Re-opening of the House.

A large number of the members of the local House are on hand ready for the re-opening of the assembly to-morrow. The remainder will reach the city this evening. Anticipation is rife in regard to the course the government will pursue in reference to the railway policy. The members will close to-day and it is expected that a government caucus will be held to decide which of the applicants should receive the support of the applications. Being received what line of action the administration will follow. It is understood that the estimates have been struck and will follow the budget speech very closely. There is the usual percentage of government members who are dissatisfied and some of it alleged, will make their dissatisfaction evident when a division is reached. Most of the members are of the opinion that the remainder of the session will last for a month at least.

From official statistics it is learned that crime among adults in Prussia is decreasing, while juvenile crime is increasing. One-fourth of the criminals sentenced in Prussia were drunkards, and of the 5,200 prisoners in the penitentiaries under sentence 1,100 were Poles.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Capron's Peppermint Cure, a powerful remedy for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

CAUGHT A DREADFUL COLD.

Marion Koeko, manager for T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1658 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, says: "During the late severe weather I caught a dread cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now well and acknowledge its merits." For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents.

Remarkable Discovery

Episode on Saturday Results in Big Haul by the Police.

Alleged Sneak Thief Stabs Father and Son in Effort to Escape.

In the custody of the police at the Cornorant street station is one Fred Plump, and against his name in the charge book are a number of counts, which, if proved, will stamp him as a likely candidate for the sneak thief record in this city. In consequence of an adventure on Saturday night, however, in which he tried to carry A. Borde and his son Louis, a Jack-knife, there is another and more serious charge against him. Saturday's episode has unraveled a small mystery which has troubled the police for several months, has baffled the efforts of the police.

It appears that on Saturday night, while a number of guests were assembled at the residence of Mr. A. Borde, Chief of Police, a party of five persons, who had been invited to the celebration of a birthday anniversary, that gentlemen went to the front portion of the house to call some of these present to the festive board. He had been gone a considerable time, and Mrs. Borde hastened to look for him. The front door being open, she glanced out, and to her horror encountered her husband, covered with blood. She immediately informed the guests, and a moment later Mr. Borde entered, followed by his son Louis, in much the same state as his father.

As far as can be learned, it appears that when Mr. Borde entered the front room he detected some one stealthily step from the doorway and make for the street. He started to follow, but as he did so, he saw a man, who he thought it was his son, but just at this juncture the latter came along, and met the mysterious visitor as he was descending the steps. His inquiry as to the man's business failed to elicit a satisfactory answer, but there was a shouting and scuffling between them. He then broke from the young man's grasp, and belted along the street. The latter, however, is somewhat of a sprinter, and dashed in hot pursuit, coming up with his man at Government street. There was a struggle and the captive was thrown to the sidewalk. Mr. Brodie arriving on the scene, father and son held their man, at the same time interrogating him. Just then one of them observed a purse in the prisoner's hand, and it was found that they had captured a sneak thief.

Seeing that the game was up, the latter made a vigorous effort to escape, slashing at his captors with a knife. Mr. Borde was struck in the face, while the other men, who were armed with knives, also launched an ultimatum in effect that unless the city paid for the removal of the poles and the pavement of the street intersections, in addition to the share of the cost of the poles, they would otherwise be ignominiously snowed under. In order to facilitate discussions and for the sake of convenience an adjournment was taken, and the matter was referred to the B. C. Land & Investment agency, where the matter was thoroughly considered.

On behalf of the committee, Ald. Beck with then submitted a proposal of the virtually amounting to the cost of the poles and the pavement of the street intersections, in addition to the share of the cost of the poles, they would otherwise be ignominiously snowed under. In order to facilitate discussions and for the sake of convenience an adjournment was taken, and the matter was referred to the B. C. Land & Investment agency, where the matter was thoroughly considered.

An inquiry made among the recruits of the German navy by a number of officers showed the existence of gross ignorance in the matter of the various events. Out of 78 recruits from various parts of Prussia, 21 were unable to give any answer, when questioned, as to the name of the Emperor of Germany; 22 others, when asked to name the Emperor as a general; 9 called him a renowned field marshal; 6 thought him to be the minister of war, while 14 of the recruits were apparently completely ignorant of the name of the Emperor Bismarck was the Emperor, at a great point, and a translator of the Bible.

V. Couture, proprietor of the English chop-house, Winnipeg, who held up by a masked man with a revolver while going home over Broadway bridge to St. Boniface the other night. Couture clinched with the highwayman, who finally begged for mercy and was allowed to go.

James Cumford, aged 83, oldest migrant in Essex county, having been appointed 35 years ago, is blind and unable to work. He has been blind for many years, and his only support is the charity of his neighbors. He is now in the hospital, and his condition is very poor.

amount was recovered in the secret among Plump's effects yesterday. It will be remembered that the office of Dr. Moody, Dr. Foot and Sprinkling's tailoring establishment were entered, and several articles appropriated. These also were found. The wife who was stolen from Kossel's are also in the lot, while some silk underclothing, rings and gold bangle stolen from the Deimonico constituted a part of Plump's assortment. Several nights ago the house of a woman on Herald street was entered and jewellery taken, which has also been recovered.

The prisoner admits having been the culprit, and says that he stole the opera glasses at New Westminster before the fire. One of the diamond rings he acknowledged giving to a woman on Chatham street, and the wife who was stolen from Kossel's are also in the lot, while some silk underclothing, rings and gold bangle stolen from the Deimonico constituted a part of Plump's assortment. Several nights ago the house of a woman on Herald street was entered and jewellery taken, which has also been recovered.

ACCEPTED PROPOSAL

City and Property Owners Will Share Equal Share of Cost of Government Street Pavement.

This morning the special committee appointed by the city council, consisting of Aldermen Beckwith, Yates and Hall, accompanied by the city engineer, showed to the property owners on Government street and submitted a proposition respecting the pavement of that thoroughfare, which was unanimously accepted.

The conference was called at the office of the B. C. Land & Investment agency, and there were present, besides the before mentioned committee, Messrs. C. E. Redfern, H. Young, M. Young, H. Siebenbaum, C. A. Holland, J. Richards, H. M. Graham, Sekh, E. B. Pember, James Foreman, W. Langley and others. The pole question was first dealt with, and the party wended its way to the narrow part of the street, between Broughton and Fort streets, where measurements were taken. The street between the poles is 46 feet wide, and the poles moved within the curbing the width of the street will be 43 feet 9 inches, or 2 feet 3 inches narrower than the present width.

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Dr. Fagan's Report

Secretary of Provincial Board of Health Tells of Tuberculosis Convention.

Recommendations Regarding the Treatment of the Disease in This Province.

The report of Dr. Fagan on his recent visit to Ottawa, in connection with the tuberculosis convention, will doubtless lead to some steps being taken before the close of the session toward the establishment of a sanatorium and consumption hospital. Lack of space has hitherto prevented the publication of this document in the Times, but the following are extracts from it:

"In considering the gross outcome of the meeting it appears to me the greatest stress was laid upon the want of knowledge by the general public as to the danger to their health of the tuberculosis, and that there are very few families who have not, or who have not had, some members, friend or relation affected with tuberculosis, and it was freely admitted that little or no precautions were taken to prevent infection, and very little done toward effecting cures.

"That this is true is evident when we consider the yearly mortality returns in Canada the deaths from consumption have been for a number of years up to 9,000 a year. In Ontario, in the year 1898, there were 3,201 victims, and in the province of British Columbia, although returns are very incomplete, we have a record of nearly 200 deaths. In the United States the conditions are no better, for we find that every year tuberculosis claims as many as 100,000 victims.

"In industrial occupations it is the cause of nearly one-half of the mortality, and more than one-half of the deaths in building a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. Since that discovery scientists have been working on the right lines with so much effect that now it is accepted as a fact that consumption is not hereditary, but is caused by the introduction into the system of an organism known as the bacillus tuberculosis; that it is contagious and infectious.

"The discovery places a marked distinction between the disease in this province, because it has been found that more can be done for incipient cases; and it is very depressing and injurious to patients to see many failures, but to say deaths, in an institution where the most advanced cases should not be sent to an inaccessible place, or where it costs much to get to, because critical conditions are liable to arise at any time and friends naturally wish to be present day after day:

(a) Consumption is not hereditary, and is curable; (b) it is contagious; (c) it is preventable; and (d) is under certain conditions curable. This, through certainly a bright outlook, though weighty responsibility on some shoulders, for knowing and understanding the danger the responsibility for the taking preventive action.

"It is conceded that the cause of tuberculosis in man or beast is the bacillus tuberculosis. Without the presence of this organism there is no consumption. The bacillus enters the human system through either the respiratory or digestive tract, or, though rarely, through an abrasion of the skin.

"An individual suffering from advanced pulmonary tuberculosis is estimated to expectorate as many as seven billions of bacilli in twenty-four hours. Either through ignorance or carelessness he spits on the ground, on the floor, or in a handkerchief. So long as this remains moist not much harm can be done, but when it dries, and becoming pulverized, it floats in the air or settles on dust, it may be breathed by some unfortunate in a condition suitable for the growth of the bacillus. These bacilli if exposed to direct sunlight for ever a few hours are rendered harmless, but if allowed to remain in dark places will retain their virulence for months. It is therefore apparent that ill-ventilated and dark homes, stores, warehouses, workshops, public places, and amusement grounds, where public resorts are often most fruitful places of infection.

"Milk from tuberculous cows is the greatest source of infection of the digestive tract, and always of course, other sources of infection, but the two chief, namely, sputum and milk, are the principal offenders, and if they could be eliminated then any decided improvement would be effected.



Pimples

THEIR CAUSE AND CURE

When the skin breaks out in boils, pimples, and eruptive sores it is due entirely to an impure condition of the blood.

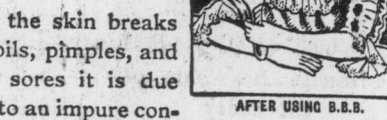
In all such cases BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS should be used as soon as possible. If your blood is out of order, you require B.B.B. to neutralize the poisons and build up the system. B.B.B. has stood the test of time, and is unquestionably the most marvelous remedy for purifying the blood in existence to-day.

HERE IS PROOF!

Feb. 19, 1900. Mrs. JAS. MACMULLEN, Norwich, Ont., writes: "I was terribly troubled with pimples on my face, and was advised to try B.B.B. After using it the pimples disappeared and I can highly recommend it as a blood purifier."

May 30, 1900. IDA LANCHELL, Brule Shore, N.S.: "My face was covered with pimples, and I was so weak I could not walk across the floor. I tried two doctors but found little or no relief, but after using BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS I was completely cured, and have not been sick a day since. I can say from my heart that B.B.B. has done me good."

Jan. 28, 1900. HERBERT J. DUDLEY, Ludlow, N.B.: "I was troubled with pimples on my face, and after using B.B.B. they appeared, and I am completely cured."



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May 3







# Railway to Kootenay

### Board of Trade Places Its Opinion on Record for Independent Road.

### Owners of the Rosalie Prepared to Provide Improved Service Conditionally.

The desirability of a Coast-Kootenay line of railway and an improved steam-rail and mail service between Victoria and Puget Sound ports were the special subjects for consideration brought up at the regular quarterly meeting of the B. C. Board of Trade, held in the rooms at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Vice-President McQuade presided, and reported the following as the principal matters which had engaged the attention of the council since the previous quarterly meeting:

In February the Sound mail and passenger service was taken up. C. E. Penhaly appeared before the council and explained his company's wishes for improving the service. The council resolved "That it is highly desirable that a double daily service be maintained with Puget Sound."

Messrs. Engel and Templeman were invited to meet the council on the eve of their departure for Ottawa. Mr. Engel attended, and the council expressed upon him the importance of a Dominion Railway Company as the best means of establishing Dominion assay offices on the Coast; improvements to navigation; removal of Indians from Songhees reserve.

Coast-Chilliwack Railway. A deputation from the "Mainland Settlers' Association" met the council requesting consideration in securing the immediate construction of a railway between Chilliwack and the Coast. Subsequently some members of the council accompanied the deputation on an interview with the provincial government, but in no way committed the board to that particular scheme.

Duty on Lumber. The council endorsed the memorial of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association urging the necessity of imposing a duty on lumber and shingles from the United States equal to that of the United States duty on similar products from Canada.

Railway Charters. The council was asked to endorse applications for charters for the Vancouver, New Westminster & Yukon Railway and Chilliwack Pass railway, but the railway committee reporting that it is undesirable for the board to pass an opinion on such schemes in the absence of evidence as to approximate cost and probability of the enterprises being carried out, the council endorsed the report and notified the parties accordingly.

Associated Boards. Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt attended the sessions of the Associated Boards of Trade of Kootenay as this board's representative, but found himself unable to take part in the proceedings.

Involuntary. This board's special committee acting with the Vancouver board of trade committee, have drafted two bills, one respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors, and another to amend the Bills of Sale Act. The council spent two evenings in discussing these measures and generally approved them. Subsequently they were presented to the honorable the attorney-general who received them favorably, and the proposed assignments bill has been printed, and members of the board can have copies upon application.

Pass Strait Currents. The attention of the board having been directed by Capt. C. E. Clarke to information in the published sailing directions for the Straits of Juan de Fuca, the matter was referred to the committee, and has since been placed before the British Admiralty.

Mr. Mara, one of a committee appointed to investigate into the transportation charges by the White Pass & Yukon Railway, reported that the committee had not been able to do very much, as they had met considerable difficulty in carrying out the work.

Before proceeding with the regular business of the meeting, Mr. Shallcross asked leave to introduce J. J. Baird, of Port Renfrew, who sought the co-operation of the board in bringing before the Dominion government the desirability of the proposed landing station of the Pacific cable at that point or in its immediate vicinity, instead of at Alberni.

In addressing the meeting, Mr. Baird explained that if the station was built at Alberni there was a possibility of a connecting line running from there to Nanaimo, and thence to Vancouver, whereas if the landing place was selected at Port Renfrew, Victoria would naturally be tributary to and benefited from the business which it did. He requested that some action be taken by the board to bring influence to bear towards having the matter decided.

Mr. Shallcross moved that the matter be referred to the council of the board to investigate into the merits of the different proposals for the landing of the cable, and the motion passing, the matter here rested.

Ald. Beckwith then called on to express his views relative to the construction of an independent railway between the Coast and Kootenay. He expressed the belief that the railway would be a great benefit to the province, and that it had nothing more important before it than this question of a railway between the points named, and considered it right that the views of the board of trade, as representing the business interests of the city, should be expressed on the matter. Competition was needed, particularly in Victoria, but Vancouver also felt the necessity of it. He instanced Winnipeg as a city which has as a result of competition, and coming nearer home, referred to the Yukon business as being now largely under the control of the Canadian Pacific road, that is, so far as the handling of the Canadian trade is concerned. Through bills, the competition on roads destined for Yukon points would not be granted by this road, and it was only natural to suppose that the bulk of the business would eventually be centered in the big cities

of the East, with eastern representatives here controlling the same. In the way of a lesson, Victorians might only look back some four or five years and see how the trade of the Kootenay country was promised so much in building up the cities of the coast. This trade, it would now be seen, amounted to practically nil. There was also a danger of the Yukon business being diverted from Victoria by way of Vancouver and Ladysmith. He therefore urged that the following resolution, which John Piercy had seconded, be passed unanimously:

Be it resolved, that in the opinion of this board unless the said subsidy is granted to some company entirely independent of and uncontrolled by the C. P. R. company, and which will form a competitive transportation line from the Coast to Kootenay and Eastern points, the business interests of this city will be most seriously and prejudicially affected. And this board views with alarm the possibility of the present session of the legislature coming, the close before a definite action has been taken on the matter, and would therefore respectfully press upon the government the urgent necessity for acceding to the almost unanimous demand of the people of the province for a competitive line and so prevent the feeling of unrest and disturbance which must obtain in business circles unless the question of a competitive line is definitely settled.

Mr. Piercy, in speaking to the resolution, said that he had been a resident of Victoria for over twenty years, and during this time the people were continually being led to believe that something was going to be done for something for them, but that something had never yet been done. He gave his reasons for supporting the resolution, and concluded by stating that he did not believe that Mr. Dunscombe would overrule the best interests of the people in the matter.

D. R. Ker, who followed, thought the board would be acting very injudiciously in passing the resolution as it stood, without giving it due consideration. It seemed to him that the motion was couched in very severe language. No one was more in favor of a road being built to Kootenay than he, and he had advocated it in the city hall years ago. When it came down to a competition between the coast and elsewhere the competition came in. There are three lines now running into the city now, and, all having a uniform tariff, he failed to see where the special advantages of competition was to be derived from any one. He then referred briefly to the transportation matters in Manitoba, where, he stated, the government purchased all the lines built into that country by the Great Northern, and subsequently the Mackenzie & Manitoba, solely for the purpose of regulating the rates.

In supporting Mr. Ker's views, Mr. Bullen said that San Francisco was in the same position as Victoria years ago, but now profited by railway competition. There was no such thing, he said, as railway competition. Considerable discussion followed these speakers.

T. W. Patterson said that it was not necessary to go further than Victoria to see the advantages of railway competition. Anyone knowing anything about railways knew that there was such a thing as competition, and there were many important advantages to be gained by it. In the Canadian Pacific secured their charters they would have had the whole southern part of British Columbia. The history of all places went to show that they owed their prosperity to the transportation facilities with which they were provided by railway competition. He pointed out that to-day in the city of Victoria representatives of the different railways were to be seen hustling about the various establishments looking eagerly for business. This was certainly the case if there was no competition. The C. P. R. had never done anything to open up this country; they had only gone where business had been created by opposition road. Therefore the people of this city were no obligers to the road to that road. He concluded by stating his hearty approval of the motion.

A. G. McCandless, although still feeling unwell, felt it his duty to endorse the motion as to say something in support of it. He deprecated the interest taken in the matter, as manifested in the small number in attendance. He pointed out some of the many advantages of competition as applied to local business. Some of the advantages mentioned were that it would give an opportunity of securing the construction of a road to Kootenay he felt like making something like a "landslide" from this city, as he believed this would be the only prospect she would have of being able to get beyond where she is.

Ald. Williams expressed surprise that the board should take the remarks of Mr. Ker seriously. He said he did not believe that the Aldermen understood what he meant. What he wanted was to have the road under government control.

E. V. Bodwell, however, stated that this was a matter that was already being handled by the railway act. He merely stated the case was to completely upset such an argument. As to his scheme, if any clause covering the question could be put in stronger language than he had employed he was willing to accept it, and to have it placed in the subsidy agreement. After further discussion the motion was put and carried, but five voting against it.

The next question dealt with was that introduced by C. H. Laurin regarding an improved mail service between here and the Sound. He moved that the board take steps to confer with the post office authorities relative to having the present unsatisfactory service improved. The motion was carried unanimously.

It was also regarded as necessary that an improvement should be made in the steamer service. Mr. Bodwell said he had occasion to go to and fro between here and the Sound constantly, and he was regarded the service as such not conducive to travel and likely to be the means of keeping many pleasure-seeking people from coming in this direction this summer. He was accordingly invited by Capt. Roberts, one of the company operating the Rosalie, recently, who told him if the Victorians would give their support towards it that the Rosalie people were prepared to place two comfortable steamers on the route something after the style of the Dolphin. He thought something should be done, and moved that the whole question be left with the committee, to confer with the different steamship

companies, in order to see what best could be done. This motion was also passed unanimously. Applications for membership were received from Capt. E. W. Troup, manager of the C. P. R. company; R. E. Gosnell, provincial librarian; James Simon, assistant manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Walter William Bowman, Albert T. Goward, local manager of the Victoria Electric Railway; Thomas R. Casack, G. A. Leithner and E. E. Blackwood.

The applicants being duly elected, the meeting adjourned.

## SOUTH VICTORIA IN LINE.

### Big Meeting at Sanctioned Endorses Resolutions Favoring Competitive Railway Lines.

A meeting was held at Saanichton last night in reference to the railway policy of the government. There was a good attendance. The chair was occupied by Mr. Edwin John, who reported on the meeting held at Saanichton, and would therefore respectfully press upon the government the urgent necessity for acceding to the almost unanimous demand of the people of the province for a competitive line and so prevent the feeling of unrest and disturbance which must obtain in business circles unless the question of a competitive line is definitely settled.

Mr. Piercy, in speaking to the resolution, said that he had been a resident of Victoria for over twenty years, and during this time the people were continually being led to believe that something was going to be done for something for them, but that something had never yet been done. He gave his reasons for supporting the resolution, and concluded by stating that he did not believe that Mr. Dunscombe would overrule the best interests of the people in the matter.

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# Initial Ball at Chemainus

### The Women's Auxiliary of the General Hospital Entertain Their Friends.

### Guests From Victoria and Other Points Conveyed by Special Train.

The first annual ball given by the Women's Auxiliary of the Chemainus General Hospital was a splendid success. The welcome accorded their guests and the pains taken to contribute to the enjoyment was characteristic of the hospitality of the people of Chemainus. Victorians have learned from past experience that when entertainment is promised at Chemainus that it will be carried out in the most approved manner. So when the Women's Auxiliary announced their charity ball for last night it was with the full assurance of spending a most pleasant evening that a large company from the special train from the E. & N. railway station at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.

About 40 left Victoria on the special train, which was augmented by additions at every station on the way, Dunsmuir being well represented.

On arrival the visitors were taken to the hall, which had been fitted up for the occasion. The hall in Seattle is well adapted for the purpose intended. During the winter additions have been made to it by which the body of the hall is enlarged and a good stage erected.

The reception committee consisted of Mesdames E. J. Palmer, R. J. Roberts, A. D. Conway, B. B. Halhed, E. W. Donald, J. S. Gibson and Capt. Gibson, E. J. Palmer, R. B. Halhed and E. Calder. The floor committee consisted of A. J. Thurston, Dr. Robert Telford, P. J. Pearson, E. J. Conway and Robert Alford.

The reception and floor committees lost no time in making all feel perfectly at home, and with wonderful promptness dancing commenced. A. J. Thurston, in the capacity of floor manager, kept everything going smoothly and in the best of order. It is worthy of note that ever since the hall was opened Mr. Thurston has officiated in this capacity at every dance held in it.

Never during the evening was there apparent the least lack of interest, and the last waltz was entered into with as much enthusiasm as the opening one. The programme included about twenty numbers, with a few extras added.

The dancing continued until 12 o'clock, so that times the floor was a little crowded, but any little inconveniences were overlooked.

The hall was artistically decorated with evergreens and white and blue, and reflected great credit on the committee having it in charge. To Mrs. Barkeley and Miss Ranson, of Westholm, under whose supervision the work of decorating was done, is due a great deal of credit for the fact that this is done with lavishness, affording a vantage ground for witnessing the evening's dancing.

Bantley's orchestra furnished music during the evening, and at the conclusion of the dancing the floor was warm in their congratulations as to the character of the music.

In a hall immediately at the back of the stage the supper was served. Here the artistic hands of the decorating committee were again in evidence. The table was beautifully decorated with ferns and the room gaily lit up with Chinese lanterns. But not the decorating committee alone contributed to the table. There was no lack in variety or quality of the refreshments served. The table was a supper table. The appreciation of the guests was unmistakably shown in that room.

The work undertaken by the Women's Auxiliary during the evening, the ball given, is a highly creditable matter. When the general hospital was opened at Chemainus on the 5th of May last year the Women's Auxiliary undertook the equip and maintain it. In doing so they have netted over \$1,400, which has been done independent of any subscriptions being raised, by concerts, bazaars and similar means. The hospital has accommodations for from 10 to 14 patients. For full particulars of the work done by the hospital, see the report of the hospital, which was brought to the meeting by the chairman.

# CANCER ATTACKS THE MIDDLE-AGED

### Persons Approaching the Meridian of Life, Should Beware of Little Lumps and Growths.

It is a well known fact that any physician will substantiate that there is a greater percentage of Cancer among those of middle age than at any other stage of life. Persons at this time of life would do well to regard with suspicion any lumps or growths on their body. Should these prove malignant or of a cancerous nature, they can be removed completely without operation by the use of our painless home treatment.

This is the most successful remedy for the cure of cancers and tumors, and has cured numbers of people here in Canada and saved them from the torture of the surgeon's knife or the painful plaster.

For full particulars, send 2 stamps to: Dr. Agnew's Cancer Powder, 101 St. E. & 101 St. W., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

# GAZETTE NOTICES.

### New Companies Incorporated—Appointments of Justices of the Peace.

The last issue of the Provincial Gazette contains the following announcements:

The English Fish Curing Company, Ltd., has been incorporated under the Companies Act of 1887, with a capital of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each.

The Yale Power Company, Ltd., has been incorporated under the same act, with a capital of \$200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of \$100 each.

The Oriole Syndicate, Ltd., an English company capitalized at \$5,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$1 each, is licensed to carry on business in the province of British Columbia.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Navigation Company will be held at Vancouver on May 1st, at 12 o'clock noon.

Notice is given that the head office of the Great Western Mines, Ltd., will be changed from Revelstoke to Ferguson.

Frank Kukland, of Westham Island, and John Nicholls, of Cobble Hill, are appointed justices of the peace.

BRICKS FOR SEATTLE. Victoria Firm Sending Large Shipment To the Sound.

The first contract for the shipping of bricks to any Seaman city for building purposes has been awarded by a Seattle contractor to Elford & Smith. The contract calls for 400,000 bricks, and it will take four full scows to carry the required quantity.

Victoria is at present very brisk, but Mr. Elford, when seen this morning, stated that in Seattle it was hard to procure any bricks. The companies were turning them out as fast as possible in order that the material be ready when it found it impossible to supply the demand.

The particular contractor from whom Elford & Smith received their order is building a large brick establishment, and on going to the Seattle brick yards to order the material, he was told that he would have to wait his turn. He then figured how much it would cost him to bring bricks from Victoria. He found that prices here in the first place were very much lower than in Seattle. The price in Seattle is \$11 a thousand, while in this city it is \$7 a thousand. The duty is \$1.75 a thousand, and counting up other expenses in shipping, the total price of obtaining bricks from Victoria would come about what they cost in Seattle.

Mr. Elford employs quite a number of Chinamen handling bricks, yet he is very much opposed to that class of labor. It was his intention to have given evidence before the Royal commission, but circumstances prevented him. He says that he would not employ the Chinese unless he was forced to do so. Speaking of cheap labor, he said there was no such thing. The Chinaman did not do nearly as much as a white man, or if he found himself able to do as much, he asked wages equal to the white men. He favored the total exclusion of the yellow men, and says that if this is done white labor will soon immigrate and fill their places. As an example, he pointed out that in Seattle the brick yards were not suffering for want of Chinese laborers.

On the other hand, they were making large profits and paying their men good wages.

# RUIMORED SALE.

Northerners Believe C. P. R. Has Acquired White Pass Railway Holdings.

The rumor comes from White Horse, where it is firmly believed that the White Horse steamer on the Yukon, as well as the White Pass railway, have been bought by the C. P. R. This news was brought by W. M. Myers, who has just reached the city from the North, and who is registered at the Dominion hotel. He says that several transfers have been made among those employed by the White Pass & Yukon since the alleged transfer of the White Pass to the C. P. R. The rumor has gained great credence in White Horse, and when Mr. Myers was in that city it was common talk.

Mr. Myers says that there great activity being displayed in shipping circles at White Horse. The keels of three vessels have already been laid, and two more boats were to be built. There was 250 men at work, all of whom had been brought to White Horse for that purpose. On account of this considerable dissatisfaction was being evinced among the great number of men in White Horse, who were out of work.

# Agitating For a Union

### Teachers of City Appoint a Committee to Consider the Subject.

### Rev. Elliot S. Rowe and J. D. McNiven Address the Institute.

The regular monthly meeting of the Victoria Teachers' Institute took place yesterday afternoon in the city hall. President Taft occupying the chair. The object of the meeting was the consideration of the formation of a teachers' union. An address on the subject was given by Rev. E. S. Rowe. He said that a union was desirable if it contributed to the cause of education. A teacher's aim was the spread of intelligence. His work was one of the most important to the state. Provide a state with the right kind of teachers and there would be fewer officials, etc., necessary to protect society. The ideal teacher should be ambitious to be a success as a teacher, and to make his profession his life work.

In order to make it a life work the conditions of society should be such as to enable an ambitious and self-respecting man to stay in the profession. The trouble lay in the fact that school affairs were very often administered by those who did not know the most about them. The head of the profession was often a political appointee, and school trustees were not wanting, who looked upon a position on the school board only as a means to higher political honors, and whose aim was to please the taxpayer.

Teachers ought to have protection against the parsimony of school boards, and union action was the best means to secure it. If formed, the union should impose a condition of membership in reference to the ability of the teacher. It should test his work. It might black list a community that did not treat a teacher properly. It might publish a monthly journal, and time have a representative in the council of public instruction.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, also spoke briefly on the benefits of union from a trade standpoint. In this city organized trade has better hours and wages than unorganized labor. There were eleven unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council with a membership of over 500. He believed in unionism formed on a reasonable basis. Sometimes unreasonable demands were made, but the intelligence of teachers would help to prevent this. The Trades and Labor Council, he concluded, would welcome a couple of delegates from the teachers.

The subject was discussed by A. B. McNiven, C. Brown, Miss A. D. Cameron and D. S. Tait.

A motion was then made by Mr. McNeill, seconded by Mr. Campbell, and carried, that a committee be chosen to look into the matter and prepare a resolution to be read at the next meeting of the institute. The following committee was chosen: D. S. Tait, J. M. Campbell, S. J. Willis, Miss A. D. Cameron and A. J. Flanagan.

A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered Rev. Mr. Rowe and Mr. McNiven, and the meeting adjourned.

# LAI D UP.

### A Strong Man on His Back Through Kidney Trouble.

### A Toronto Contractor, Who Was Never Without Pain For Years, and Who Had Many Times to Quit Work—Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Him Well.

Toronto, Ont., April 12.—(Special.)—At No. 81 Lippincott street, in this city, resides Mr. W. J. Keane. Mr. Keane is a contractor, and is one of the best known men in his line of business in Toronto.

Like many other successful men, Mr. Keane has suffered during his busy life a great deal, from Kidney Disorders. For years he suffered great pain. He was forced at times to quit his work altogether, and go to bed. He used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and is well. This is what he says about it:

"It gives me great pleasure to write in praise of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the good they have done me. I am never without them."

"I have been a great sufferer with pains in my back, in the region of my kidneys. I was very sick, and at times could not attend to my work at all. I used several medicines, but nothing I ever tried seemed to help me in the least until a friend of mine advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I immediately found relief, and was able to resume my work."

"I used altogether seven boxes before being completely cured. Since then I have never been sick a day I have never had the slightest indication of a return of the trouble."

It is hard to understand how anyone will continue to suffer from Lame Back or any other symptom of Kidney Trouble after so many frank and full statements by men well known in all walks of life, and who have testified that Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured them.

# ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

### Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

### Must Bear Signature of

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

I hereby certify that the "Sunlight Mining and Smelting Company," (Non-Resident Liability), has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the Companies Act, 1887, with a capital of \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each.

The head office of the Company is situated at Yuma, Yuma County, Territory of Arizona, U.S.A.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established: (1) To buy, locate, lease and otherwise acquire, for the purpose of mining and smelting, all lands, minerals, and other property, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same.

(2) To mine for and take out, smelt, reduce and otherwise treat minerals of every description, and to carry on a general mining business.

(3) To erect, build, buy, lease and otherwise acquire, own, hold and operate mines, smelters and other buildings and necessary machinery, and to carry on a general mining and smelting business.

(4) To buy, locate, lease and otherwise acquire, own and operate steam plants, power houses, water works, tramways, trolley systems, cables, telegraph lines, ditches, pipes and pipe lines, flumes and other works, and to carry on a general engineering and construction business.

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APOL & STEEL'S REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPPRESSING BITTER APPLE, PINK OCHOCIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

# Chinese Indemnity

### United States Proposal That Should Be Fixed at \$200,000,000.

### On Condition That It Be Paid Immediately—Minister Wu on Situation.

Berlin, April 15.—It is officially learned here that the United States made a proposition to the powers to divide the indemnity at \$40,000,000,000, coupled with the claim that payment be made immediately.

German officials point out that amount named would require a scaling of the different claims, but the proposition is practicable and to discussion, owing to the clause requiring cash payment. It is estimated to divide the indemnity equally, it is doubtful whether it is acceptable, since Russia says her government's claims alone will amount to \$17,000,000,000, this is aside from the claims of other powers. The United States would only \$5,000,000,000. The claim of Great Britain amount to less than \$5,000,000,000. Officials, therefore, think that the amount should be apportioned to the expenses borne by the different powers.

The representative of the Associated Press gets the impression that Germany is ready to discuss the proposition conciliatory spirit, influenced by the fact that China is unable to pay all claims demanded.

Minister Wu Interviewed. Washington, April 15.—The Chinese minister has returned from the City of Washington, and has at the state department in conference with Secretary Taft on the status of negotiations at Peking. The minister is somewhat concerned with the delay in bringing about a final judgment, and also on the current rate of the indemnity which he fears will be beyond the power of China to meet.

When seen at the legation to-day Minister Wu said in response to inquiries these subjects: "We have been accustomed to that China was very slow. But it is now many weeks and months have passed, and the indemnity has not been paid, and also on the current rate of the indemnity which he fears will be beyond the power of China to meet."

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